

가 * . † . † . * , * . * . * . † *

=ABSTRACT=

Nonlinear Dynamic and Chaotic Analysis of Fetal Heart Rate in Fetal Distress

DaeYoung Chung, M.D.* , YoungBo Sim, M.Sc.† , SangHoon Yi, Ph.D.†
JongChul Shin, M.D.* , SaJin Kim, M.D.* , ChangYi Kim, M.D.*
SooPyung Kim, M.D.*

*Department of Obstetrics & gynecology, College of Medicine,
Catholic University, Seoul, Korea**

*Department of Computational and Electronic Physics,
Inje University, Kimhae, Kyungnam, Korea†*

Objectives: For estimating the antenatal fetal wellbeing to develop new analysis method of fetal heart rate(FHR) with electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring(eFHRM) and computer.

Methods: Heart rate signal is received from distressed fetus using eFHRM. It is necessary to carry out low pass filtering as a preprocess for the nonlinear method. Nonlinear parameters are calculated and classified to investigate the relations between these parameters and values of umbilical cord blood gas.

Results: By dividing values of the umbilical cord blood gas into 5 fetuses of academic group and 17 fetuses of non-academic group after 22 neonates who presented fetal distress were born, the following results as compared with nonlinear chaotic analysis result were obtained.

1. Delay time through AMI for academic group was 16.80 ± 3.11 , and was higher than 15.41 ± 2.27 for non-academic group, and is not significant in statistics.
2. Embedding Dimension calculated with FNN method was 5.60 ± 2.07 for academic group, and 4.71 ± 1.26 for non-academic group, and it was not significant statistically.
3. Correlation dimension for academic group was 1.41 ± 0.20 , and was higher than 1.10 ± 0.38 for non-academic group, and is not significant in statistics.
4. Mean crossing value by isoangular return map was 28.80 ± 11.34 for academic group, and 16.65 ± 7.00 for non-academic group, and it was significant statistically($P=0.008$).
5. In comparison of information entropy in 1-D ED, academic group was 6.32 ± 0.38 and non-academic group was 6.20 ± 0.28 and it was not significant statistically. Also, in comparison of value in 2-D ED, academic group was 10.20 ± 0.34 . It was higher than non-academic group of 9.51 ± 0.43 significantly in statistics($P=0.004$). But, in comparison of value in 2-D EP, academic group was 8.78 ± 0.86 and non-academic group is of 9.22 ± 0.74 and it wasn't significant statistically. And, 2-D ED(DI) value was 10.64 ± 0.14 for academic group and 10.51 ± 0.18 for non-academic group, and it wasn't significant statistically.

Conclusions: By the above result, nonlinear dynamics and chaotic analysis of heart rate data with computer can serve as a new diagnosis method which may estimate the fetal wellbeing with real time. Through further studies for establishment of diagnosis standard and computer programming, real time diagnosis method shall be applied to clinical practice.

Key words : Electronic fetal monitoring, Fetal distress, Nonlinear dynamics, Chaos

가

가

(electronic fetal heart rate monitoring, eFHRM) (fetal heart rate, FHR)

eFHRM Hon (1966), Hüter (1968) Hammacher (1968) , 1980 FHR (variability) , FHR

^{5,6} eFHRM , ^{7,8,9}

가 ¹⁰ eFHRM (30-100%) “ ” 가 ^{11,12} , ^{13,14,15,16}

1983

10 가 ^{15, 17, 18}

Glodberger West(1987) (nonlinear dynamic analysis) 가 ¹⁹

가

1. 가

eFHRM 가 36 42 22 45 10 4800 22 (pH 7.2) 5 17

2. 1995 가 Catholic Computer Assisted Obstetric Diagnosis System (CCAOD;DoBe Tech, Seoul, Korea) Corometric 155 model (Corometrics, Connecticut, USA) 1 8 , 9600 1 140 (1 2.3)가

3. 가 CCAOD (low pass filtering, LPF) (delay time) , (embedding dimension), (correlation dimension) (nonlinear parameter) . Isoangular return map (attractor) mean crossing (MC) information entropy (IE)

1) (Low pass filtering, LPF)

1) LPF
 2) nonstationarity, non-Gaussian white noise random inputs,

가
 가
 가
 (d)
 d=3
 3
 [x(t), y(t), z(t)]
 [x(n), x(n+T), x(n+2T)]
 가
 false nearest neighbors (FNN) Liangyue Cao
 (3) (correlation dimension)

20,21
 E2
 5 E2 1
 가
 22
 Isoangular return map MC MC
 (scatter plot) IE
 23,24 2

Grassberger-Procaccia

$$C(r) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^N H(r - |\vec{y}_i - \vec{y}_j|) \right]$$
 Heaviside function

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C(r) = r^{D_G}$$

$$4\pi r^3/3$$

$$r^{D_G}$$

$$C(r) = r^{D_G} \log(C(r))$$

$$\log(r)$$

$$D_G = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log C(r)}{\log(r)}$$
 (system) D_G
 가 , 가
 가 , 가

(1) (delay time)
 (T) sampling time (τ_s)
 interpolation s(t)
 가 . T가
 $\vec{y}(n)$
 s(n) s(n+T)
 , s(n) s(n+T)
 T-step
 가 s(n) s(n+T)가
 Average mutual information(AMI)
 25
 (2) (embedding dimension)

(4) Isoangular return map
 Isoangular return map

point) $\theta \phi$ (vector) $\theta \phi$ P_s q P_q s
 $\theta \phi$ $\theta \phi$ $1 \cdot 2$ IE
 $\theta \phi$ MC $1 \cdot 2$ IE
 $\theta \phi$ MC $(trajectory)$
 MC bin $()$ IE
 AMI MC $1-D ED : equi-distance bin$ 1 IE
 4 3 MC 2 $2-D EP :$ $equi-probable bin$
 θ MC 2 IE
 2 MC 1 3 $가$ $2-D ED :$ $equi-distance bin$
 1 3 $가$ 2 IE
 1 3 AMI $가$ $2-D ED(DI) :$ $scatter plot$
 1 3 $MC가$ $3.$ $'2-D ED'$
 1 3 MC t
 $(Independent t-test)$
 $SPSS for window Release 8.0(SPSS Inc. Davis, CA, USA)$

(5) Information entropy(IE)
 1 2

information entropy(H ,

IE) 30 1 IE

$$H(S) = - \sum_{i=1}^{N0} P_s(s_i) \log P_s(s_i)$$
 S (system) , $N0$

(vector point) $P_s(s_i)$ S (Table 1).

s_i $P_s(s_i)$ 2
 1
 $N0$ (s_i)

$P_s(s_i)$ 2 IE
 sq

$$H(S, Q) = - \sum_{i,j=1}^{N0} P_{sq}(s_i, q_j) \log P_{sq}(s_i, q_j)$$

AMI 2 $scatter plot$
 $(s=S(t))$ $(q=S(t+\tau))$ 2^{bin}
 P_{sq} IE P_{sq}
 2 $가$ 2^{bin}
 $N0$
 box

22
 $(cutoff frequency, COF)$
 COF 0.02 $0.04(s^{-1})$
 $delayed - return map$ LPF
 $가 LPF$
 15.73 ± 2.47
 $scaling length(\log_{10}(r))$ 4.49 ± 0.07
 LPF 3.43 ± 0.38 $가$
 $LPF가$ $(plateau)가$
 $AMI가 2$ $(QS plane)$
 $2^m(Q) \times 2^m(S)$ bin
 bin 2^N
 $m=N+1$ $.22$
 15.73 ± 2.47

Table 1. Clinical characteristics

	Non-academic (17)	Academic Distress (5)	p-value*
Maternal age(years)	26.94 ± 3.72	28.20 ± 4.82	NS
Gestational age(wk)	39.65 ± 1.46	39.80 ± 0.45	NS
Gravidity	1.12 ± 1.65	0.40 ± 0.55	NS
Parity	0.00	0.20 ± 0.45	NS
Apgar score			
1 minute.	7.29 ± 1.36	6.20 ± 1.64	NS
5 minute.	8.88 ± 0.86	7.60 ± 1.52	NS
Birth weight(kg)	2.97 ± 0.51	3.28 ± 0.59	NS

* Statistical significances were tested by one way analysis of variance among group.
NS : not significance

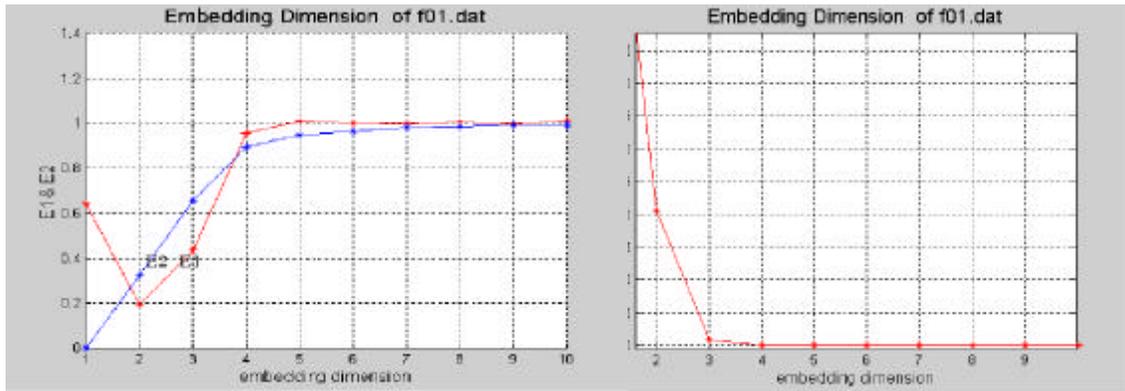


Fig.1. Embedding dimension with Cao method(Left) and false neighbors method(Right).

16.80 ± 3.11 , 15.41 ± 2.27 (Fig. 2). MC
(P=0.280)

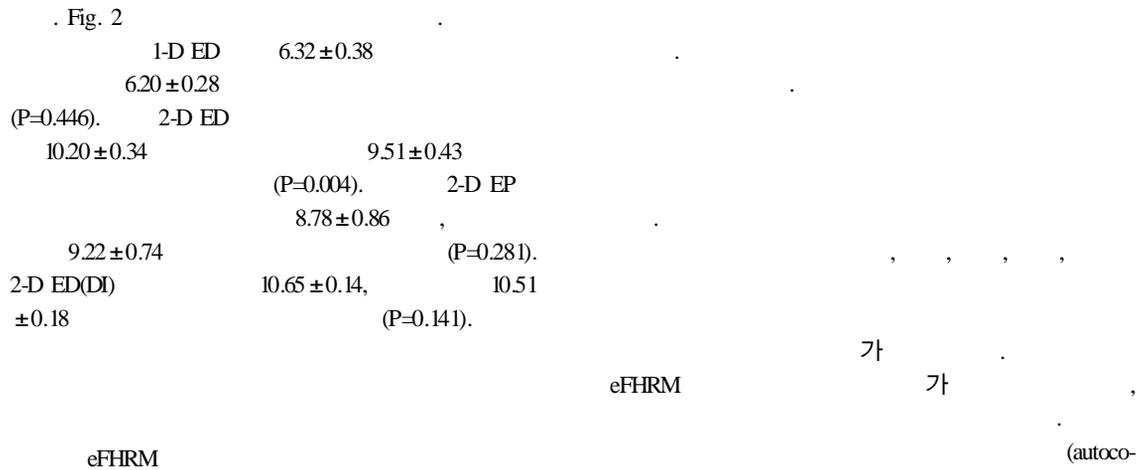
Random noise
E1(d) E2(d) FNN
Fig. 1
5.60 ± 2.07 , 'I' Isoangular 가
4.71 ± 1.26 Isoangular return map MC
(P=0.243). Isoangular return map MC
FNN 5.00 ± 0.82 28.80 ± 11.34
4 16.65 ± 7.00 (P=0.008).
scaling length 3 3 4
1.10 ± 0.38 가 3
(P=1.105). 3
4 3
2 scatter plot 3

Table 2. Non-linear analysis of fetal heart rate beats.

	Non-academic (17)	Academic Distress (5)	p-value*
Delay Time	15.41±2.27	16.80±3.11	NS
Embedding Dimension	4.71±1.26	5.60±2.07	NS
Correlation Dimension	1.10±0.38	1.41±0.20	NS
Mean Crossing	16.65±7.00	28.80±11.34	<i>P=0.008</i>
Informative Entropy			
1-D ED	6.20±0.28	6.32±0.38	NS
2-D ED	9.51±0.43	10.20±0.34	<i>P=0.004</i>
2-D EP	9.22±0.74	8.78±0.86	NS
2-D ED(DI)	10.51±0.18	10.65±0.14	NS

* Statistical significances were tested by one way analysis of variance among group.
NS : not significance

Fig. 2. Dimension attractor in non-asphyxia case(Left) and asphyxia case(Right).



relation) 가 , , 가 ,

가 eFHRM 1

Flowers (1971) Yeh (1972) 가 . .

32,33 , , Chaffin (1991)

1980 Dawes Renzo (1996) 43,44 ,

group, Devoe group 가

34 , , 2 3

가 . 가

가 가 35 .

36 FNN 5.00 ± 0.82

가

37,38,39 50th percentile ,

40,34 4-6

가 power spectrum ,

41,42 , 4 4

(short term variability) 가 4

(long term variability) scaling length($\log_{10}(r)$)가 4.49 ± 0.07 ,

가 43 Spectral analysis FNN 4

FNN 0.02%

spectral power 가

가 (P=0.105).

cutoff 가 Isoangular return map MC

가 (P=0.008).

MC

가 MC

Renzo (1996) Chaffin (1991) MC가

44,43 scaling length ()

가 가

가 MC가

가
 2 IE
 1
 pH 7.2 가
 가 , pH가
 7.2 IE
 가 pH
 , ()가 가
 pH MC
 IE
 IE 1 2
 pH
 가 pH 7.2
 pH 가
 가
 가

Nathanielsz PW, Parer JT, edsitors. New York: Perinatology Press, 1984; 1: p.179-204.

5. Leveno KJ, Cunningham FG, Nelson S, Roark M, Williams ML, Guzik D, Dowling S, Rosenfeld CR, Buckley A. A prospective comparison of selective and universal electronic fetal monitoring in 34,995 pregnancies. *N Engl J Med* 1986; 315: 615-9.
6. Luthy DA, Shy KK, van Belle G, Larson EB, Hughes JP, Benedetti TJ, Brown ZA, Effer S, King JF, Stenchever MA. A randomized trial of electronic fetal monitoring in preterm labor. *Obstet Gynecol* 1987; 69: 687-95.
7. Trimpos JB, Keirse MJNC. Observed variability in assessment of antepartum cardiotocograms. *Br J Obstet Gynecol* 1978; 85: 900-6.
8. Nielsen PV, Stigsby B, Nickelson C Nim J. Intra- and inter observer variability in the assessment of intrapartum cardiotocograms. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 1987; 66: 421-4.
9. van Geijn HP, Donker DK, Hasman A. How objective is visual evaluation of ante-intrapartum cardiotocograms? In :Saling E, editor. *Perinatology. Nestle Nutrition Workshop. New York : Raven Press, 1991.*
10. Donker DK, van Geijn HP, Derom R, Duisterhout JS. Processing and results of a pilot study on interventions based upon cardiotocographic recordings. In: Dalton K, Fawdry RDS. *The computer in obstetrics and gynecology. Oxford, England : IRL Press, 1987: p.159-65.*
11. Thacker SB, Berelman RL. Assessing the diagnostic accuracy and efficacy of selected antepartum fetal surveillance techniques. *Obstet Gyneol Surv* 1986; 41: 121-41.
12. Mohide P, Keirse MJNC. Biophysical assessment of fetal wellbeing. InChalmers I, Enkin M, editors. *Effective care in pregnancy and childbirth. Oxford University Press, 1989; p.477-92.*
13. Low JA, Froese AF, Galbraith RS, Sauerbre EE, McKiven JP, Karchmar EJ. The association of fetal and newborn metabolic acidosis with severe periventricular leukomalacia in the preterm newborn. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1990; 162: 977-82.
14. Shy KK, Luthy DA, Bennett FC. Effects of electronic monitoring, as compared with periodic auscultation, on the neurologic development of premature infants. *N Eng J Med* 1990; 322: 588-93.
15. Guidetti DA, Divon MY, Cavaliery RL, Langer O, Merkatz IR. Fetal umbilical artery velocimetry in postdate pregnancies. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1987; 157: 1521-3.
16. Farmakides G, Schulman H, Ducey J. Uterine and umbilical artery Doppler velocimetry in postterm pregnancy. *J Repod Med* 1988; 33: 259-61.
17. Dawes GS, Lobb M, Moulden M, Redman CWG, Wheeler T. Antenatal cardiotocogram quality and interpretation using computers. *Br J Obstet Gynecol* 1992; 99 791-7.
18. Dawes GS, Moulden M, Redman CWG. Improvements in computerized fetal heart rate analysis antepartum. *J Perinat Med* 1996; 24: 25-36.
19. Goldberger AL, West BJ. Application of nonlinear dynamics to clinical cardiology. In : Koolslo SH, Mandell AJ, Shlesinger MF, editors. *Perspectives in Biological Dynamics and Theoretical Medicine. New York: The New York Academy of Science 1987; p.195-213.*
20. Theiler J, Longtin A, Gardrikian B, Farmer D. Testing for nonlinearity in time series : The method of surrogate data. *Physica D* 1992, 58: 77-94.
21. Govindan R, Narayanan K, Gopinathan M. On the evidence of deterministic chaos in ECG : surrogate and predictability analysis. *Chaos* 1998; 8: 495-502.
21. Cao L. Practical method of determining the minimum embedding dimension of scalar time series. *Physica D* 1997; 110: 43-50.
22. Broomhead DS, King GP. Extracting qualitative dynamics from experimental data. *Physica D* 1986; 20: 217-36.
23. Brandstater A, Swinney HL. Strange attractors in weakly turbulent Couette-Taylor flow. *Phys Rev A* 1987; 35: 2207-20.
24. Janson N, PavlovA, Neiman A, Anishchenko V. Reconstruction of dynamical and geometrical properties of chaotic attractors from threshold-crossing interspike intervals. *Phys Rev e* 1998; 58: R4-R7.
25. Fraser AM, Swinney HL. Independent coordinate for strange attractors from mutual inforamtion. *Phys. Rev. A* 1986; 33: 1134-9.
27. Kernel MB, Brown R, Ababanel HDI. Determining minimum embedding dimension using a geometrical construction. *Phys Rev A* 1992; 45: 3403-11.
28. Grassberger P, Procaccia I. Characterization of strange attractors. *Phys*

1. Hon EH. An atlas of fetal heart rate pattern. Connecticut: Harty Press, 1966.
2. Huter J, Hammacher K, Kubli F, Tripp R. Modification the basal fetal heart rate and the fetal and maternal acid-base equilibrium by pethidine(Dolantin). *Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde* 1968; 28: 874-84.
3. Hammacher K, Huter KA, Bokelmann J, Werners PH. Foetal heart frequency and perinatal condition of the foetus and newborn. *Gynaecologia* 1968; 166:349-60.
4. Martin CB. Fetal heart rate varibility-regulatory mechanisms. In :

Rev. Lett 1983; 50: 346-9.

29. Ababanel HDI. Analysis of observed Chaotic data. 1st ed. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1996.

30. Kolmogorov AN. A new invariant for transitive dynamical systems. Dokl Acad Nauk SSSR 1958; 119: 861-4.

31. Divon MY, Torres FP, Yeh SY, Paul RH. Autocorrelation technique in fetal monitoring. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 1985; 151: 2-6.

32. Flowers CE, Hinkley CM, Hatcher JW. The use of digital computer in monitoring the condition of the fetus during labor. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1971; 111: 644-9.

33. Yeh SY, Betyar L, Hon EH. Computer diagnosis of fetal heart rate pattern. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1972; 114: 890-97.

34. . 가 . 1991; 44: 1195-204.

35. Lotgering FK, Wallenburg HCS, Schouten HJA. Interobserver and intraobserver variation in the assessment of antepartum cardiotocogram. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1982; 144: 701-5.

36. Dawes GS, Visser GH, Goodman JD, Redman CWG. Numerical analysis of the human fetal heart rate : the quality of ultrasound records. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1981a; 141: 43-52.

37. Dawes GS, Visser GH, Redman CWG. Numerical analysis of the normal human antenatal fetal heart rate. Br J Obstet Gynecol, 1981b; 88: 792-802.

38. Dawes GS, Houghton CRS, Redman CWG. Baseline in human fetal heart rate records. Br J Obstet Gynecol. 1982; 89: 270-5.

39. . 1990; 33: 1054-66.

40. Searl JR, Devoe LD, Phillip MC, Searle NS. Computerized analysis of resting fetal heart rate tracing. Obstet Gynecol. 1980; 71: 407-11.

41. Sibony O, Fouillot JP, Bennaoudia M, Luton D, Blot P, Sureau C. Spectral analysis of fetal heart rate in flat recordings. Early Hum Dev 1995; 41: 215-20.

42. Oppenheimer LW, Lewinsky RM. Power spectral analysis of fetal heart rate. Baillieres Clin Obstet Gynecol, 1994; 8: 643-61.

43. Chaffin DG, Goldberg CC, Kathryn LR. The dimension of chaos in the fetal heart rate. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 165: 1425-9.

44. Renzo GC, Montani M, Fioriti V, Clerici G, Branconi F, Pardini A, ndraccolo R, Cosmi EV. Fractal analysis : a new method for evaluating fetal heart rate variability. J Perinat Med 1996; 24: 262-9.

45. Baker GL, Gollub JP. Chaotic dynamics. An introduction. Cambridge, England : Cambridge University Press. 1990; 7-75.

dimension),	(low pass filtering; LPF) (correlation dimension),	Isoangular return map 22	가	(delay time), mean crossing, information entropy 5	(embedding information entropy 17
±0.82	1. 16.65 ± 7.00	3. 1.41 ± 0.20	15.73 ± 2.47	2. FNN	5.00
	4. Isoangular return map 6.32 ± 0.38,			mean crossing 28.80 ± 11.34	1-D ED
	2-D ED (P=0.004).	6.20 ± 0.28	10.20 ± 0.34	가	9.51 ± 0.44
	2-D EP (P=0.281).	2-D ED(DI) (P=0.141).	8.70 ± 0.90,		9.22 ± 0.74
			10.64 ± 0.14,		10.51 ± 0.18
가					